

Fair, colder tonight and tomorrow.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1906.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STATEHOOD FIGHT FORCED BY HOUSE INTO CONFERENCE

Majority Stands Firmly by Bill as Passed Originally.

SPECIAL RULE SPRUNG

Rejects Senate Amendments and, After Fight, Is Adopted.

The House today by a vote of 175 to 156 adopted the special rule formed by the Committee on Rules and brought in by Mr. Dabzell, sending the Statehood bill to conference. This will result in the House insisting on the original form of the bill admitting Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one State and Arizona and New Mexico as another State.

The fight broke out immediately after the reading of the journal. Representative Dabzell, for the Rules Committee, submitted the rule that the Statehood bill, with the Senate amendments taken from the Speaker's table, the amendments disagreed to, and a conference asked of the Senate.

Mr. Dabzell moved the previous question. The motion was carried on a viva voce vote, and on a rising vote, 175 to 156, about twenty Republicans voting with the Democrats in the negative.

A record vote was demanded and secured by Democratic floor leader, Williams. It sustained the previous question by a vote of 171 to 149, leaving each side twenty minutes for a discussion of the rule.

Voted With Democrats.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats: Adams, Babcock, Brown, Minor, Otjen, Esch, and Davidson of Wisconsin; Bannan, Bledier, Goebel and Kennedy of Ohio; Knowland, McKinley, McClachlan, Needham, Smith, Hayes, and Gillett of California; Cushman, Jones and Humphrey of Washington; Bonyage and Brooks of Colorado; Bede, Marshall of Minnesota; McCrory of Pennsylvania; McMoran and Young of Michigan; Murphy, Tyn-dall, Welborn and Fulkerson of Missouri; Mondell of Wyoming; French of Idaho; Herrman of Oregon; Howell of Utah; Gronna of North Dakota; Wood-ward of West Virginia; Mudd and Wachter of Maryland; and Calderhead of Kansas.

Mr. Dabzell explained that the bill as amended by the Senate carries forty amendments. The most important of these is that eliminating Arizona and New Mexico from the bill, and the next important was a change in appropriation of public lands. He explained that the bill could be disposed of in three ways, either by unanimous consent or by reference to the Committee on Territories, or by the special rule sending it to conference. He said unanimous consent was impossible, and prompt legislation required that the bill go immediately to conference.

Insurgent Charges Coercion.
Mr. Williams yielded three minutes to Mr. Humphrey of Washington, who said the object of the rule was to coerce the minority on the Republican side to vote against its convictions. He opposed the rule because he said it enforced the House to fasten joint Statehood on Arizona, while the people looked on in disgust. Mr. Fulkerson of Missouri said he was unalterably opposed to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico separately or jointly.

Mr. Foster of Missouri and Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania made short speeches, saying that good legislation demanded the adoption of the rule. Mr. Babcock, the leader of the insurgents, said he would vote against the rule because it was an innovation on the practices of the House and would result in the bill being buried in conference. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio defended the rule, saying there was no intention to bury the bill.

Bede Teases Longworth.

J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, the humorist of the House, took occasion to express his allegiance to the President.

"I like him," he said, "because he allowed a member of this House to break into his household, without ringing the alarm." Representative Longworth of Ohio, the President's son-in-law, blushed like a school girl when the eyes of his colleagues were turned full upon him.

"I like him," continued Bede, "because he gave his daughter to a real American, and not to some degenerate prince." He advised the leaders not to quarrel with the Senate when it is right, as it is in this case, and contended for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State.

The debate closed at 1:22, and a roll call was had on the adoption of the rule.

THE WEATHER REPORT

The temperature has fallen sharply in the upper lake region and thence westward to Montana, including the middle Mississippi and middle Missouri valleys.

Fair weather is indicated for tonight and Friday in all portions of the Washington forecast district, except in the lower lake region, where light snow is probable tonight.

It will be decidedly colder in the middle Atlantic States tonight, and low temperatures will continue Friday and possibly Saturday.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 39
12 noon 41
1 p. m. 41
2 p. m. 42

THE SUN.
Sun sets today 6:32
Sun rises tomorrow 6:30

TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today 12:33 p. m.
High tide today 6:20 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 1:20 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 7:30 p. m.

GEORGE PHILLER BROCK



On Trial for Robbing Doylestown, Pa., National Bank.

CHARGE FAVORABLE TO CASHIER BROCK

Misapplication of Funds Only Indictment Left.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.—Judge McPherson, in the United States circuit court, this morning delivered a charge to the jury which for over a week has sat in judgment on George Philler Brock, former cashier of the Doylestown National Bank, indicted for embezzling, abstracting, and misapplying about \$54,000 of the funds of that institution, which collapsed in July, 1903, but has since resumed.

Henry Lear, father-in-law of Brock, and the then president of the bank, was convicted of despoiling the bank, and is now under \$10,000 bail, his case having been appealed.

Immediately following the delivery of Judge McPherson's final instruction the jurors retired to decide upon their verdict.

The court's charge drew a crowd that filled the chamber. The interest was in large measure due to Judge McPherson's reputation as a jurist, but in still greater measure to the belief that his charge would tip the trembling scales of justice in favor of or against Brock. Judge McPherson's charge in the Brock trial was distinctly favorable to the defendant. He threw out the indictments charging embezzlement and larceny, and instructed that only the charge of misapplication of the bank's funds should be considered.

He also charged that overdrafts were not in themselves a crime if guilty intent to defraud was not shown, or if the defendant were financially responsible at the time the overdrafts were made.

In conclusion Judge McPherson roundly scored the complacent bank directors and the general management of the bank, and said Brock must be given the benefit of every doubt, and his previous high character given due weight.

The jury retired at 12:35 p. m.

Leishman Rebukes Porte For Tricky Diplomacy

Receives Note One Day Promising Settlement of American Demands and Recantation on Next, and Waries of Evasion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—Officials at the American legation here are reticent regarding the situation of affairs between America and Turkey. United States Minister Leishman, however, before he left Constantinople for America, expressed to the porte a strong protest against the evasiveness of the Turkish government on the American demands. It is alleged that the minister for foreign affairs verbally promised Minister

THREE MEN ARE KILLED IN PHILIPPINES FIGHT

MANILA, March 22.—Advices received from Dapitan, Island of Mindanao, give details of a fight which has occurred between a detachment of constabulary and deserters whom they were pursuing. Seven Visayan constabulary who were undergoing punishment for rowdiness deserted. Five of the men were armed and they offered fight to the pursuers. A sergeant was killed and three of the men in the ranks wounded. Two of the deserters were killed, but the rest escaped and are still at large.

Export Packers.
Merchants' Transfer & Storage Co.—Adv.

MOODY CONSULTS WITH PRESIDENT ON BEEF APPEAL

He Is Not Satisfied With Freeing Packers From Criminal Trial.

CORPORATIONS ARE NEXT

Will Prosecute Companies on Charges Entailing Fines of Millions.

President Roosevelt had a long conference at the White House this morning with Attorney General Moody, Secretary Taft, and Commissioner of Corporations Garfield upon an appeal from the adverse decision of the court in the case against the beef packers. No decision was reached.

Attorney General Moody is not at all pleased with the decision of Judge Humphrey, which declares that the packers individually are free from prosecution because of having given their testimony with immunity from trial.

The Department of Justice has been anxious to obtain a prison sentence against the packers themselves, feeling that little or no good will be done by imposing a fine upon the corporations. Whether an appeal may be taken will not be decided for several days, as it is the intention of the Attorney General to discuss the law in the case with all of the experts in the Department of Justice. Then, if the conclusion is reached that anything can be accomplished by an appeal, such action will be taken at once.

Will Prosecute Companies.

The Government will also proceed as speedily as possible against the corporations themselves. An early date for the trials will be insisted upon.

The Sherman anti-trust act, under which the indictments were brought, provides for a fine not to exceed \$5,000 for every contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade.

This will be construed by the Department of Justice to mean that every violation of prices to customers, constituted a distinct and separate act of conspiracy. If the Government proves its case, the aggregate amount of fines should the maximum be assessed, would run into the millions.

According to Judge Humphrey's opinion, the whole matter of immunity for the individuals hired on whether or not they had been compelled to furnish testimony. If compelled, the promise of immunity was implied, whether actually expressed by Mr. Garfield or not.

Immunity Implied.

The commissioner averred strenuously that he had not promised immunity, but he could not get away from the contention of the defendants that he had lied before them the powers of his office to compel testimony, and in effect, had threatened them under those powers, if they should not furnish the information requested. Under Judge Humphrey's ruling, it was not necessary for the packers to ask for personal immunity. It came to them naturally, without the asking.

PERDICARIS WILL TELL OF MOROCCAN CAPTIVITY

Ion Perdicaris will give his illustrated lecture, "My captivity in Morocco," at the Metropolitan Memorial M. E. Church, John Marshall place and C street northwest, on Friday evening. This lecture is under the auspices of the Men's Club of the church, complimentary to the congregation and their friends.

The lecture is at 8:15 p. m.

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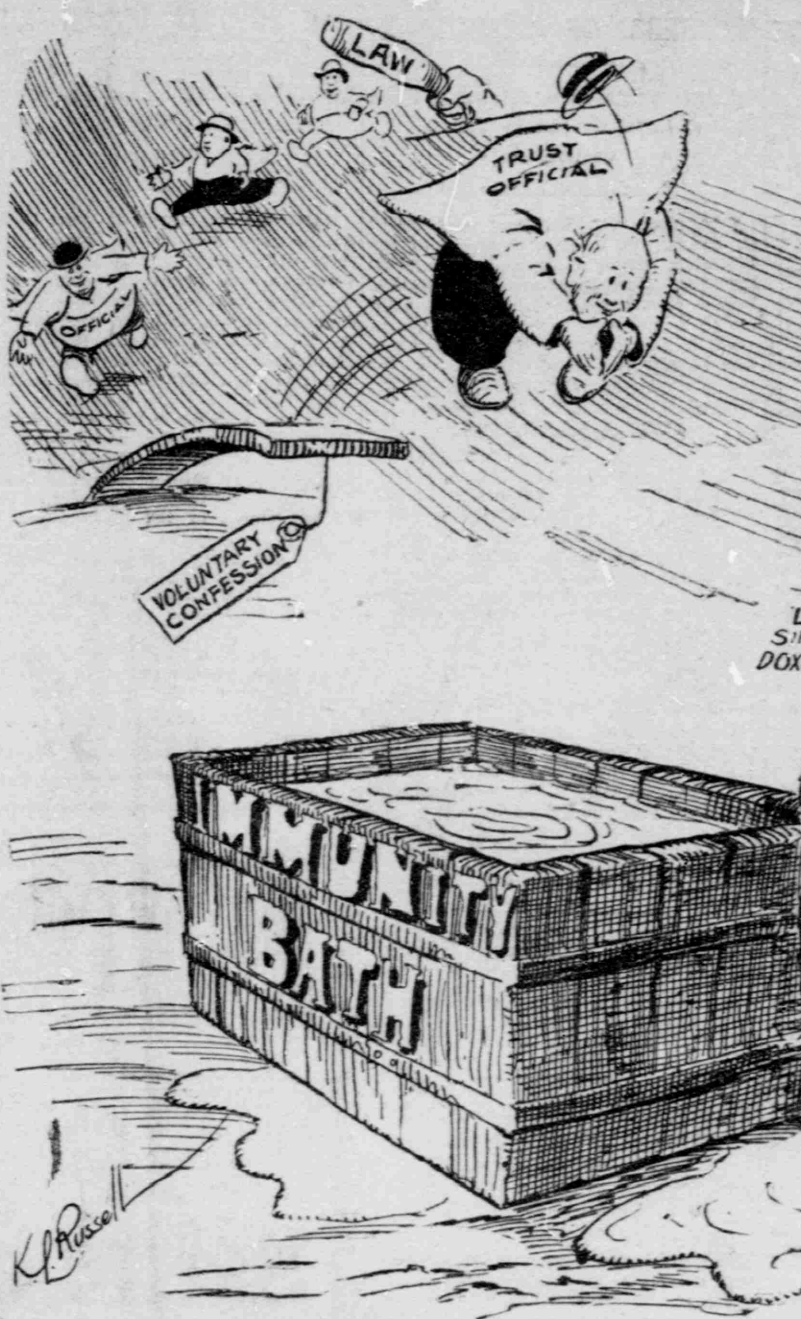
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THE HEALING PLUNGE



Wrote Woman Suffrage Story and Drank Acid

Hotel Guest Found Unconscious With Letter Containing Sketch Inspired by Miss Anthony's Death.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A man who registered at McCoy's Hotel, an A. Anderson, of New York, but who is believed to be J. V. Folkesson, of Passaic, N. J., committed suicide, by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. The man was found unconscious by employees of the hotel who broke down a door to reach him. He was taken to a hospital, where he died at 12:35 p. m.

Several letters were found on a bureau in the room, one of them, addressed to the editor of a Chicago newspaper, and a brief story, which he had written entitled, "Woman Suffrage and the Home—Before and After."

The unsealed letter addressed to the newspaper editor, is as follows: "Dear Sir: Your editorial the other day on woman suffrage came very timely at the time of the great champion's life, and now that Miss Anthony is dead every one of that majority of men which you spoke of as being for the cause should take a hand in convincing the minority of the justice of woman suffrage. It is to this end I have written this story: 'Woman Suffrage and the Home—Before and After.'"

Before.
"It's breakfast time in Counselor John Williams' house. The family circle of the parents and three children, one of which is a boy of six-

JOINT COMMITTEE WILL URGE CHANGES IN G. P. O.

Report Goes to Senate and House Early Next Week—Deals With Purchasing of Supplies.

The report of the Joint Committee on Printing relative to new legislation for the Government Printing Office will be submitted to Congress the first of next week.

Senator Platt, chairman of the Senate Printing Committee, and Representative Charles Landis, chairman of the House committee, have nearly completed a final report of the hearings conducted. It has been intimated that many changes will be recommended in the administration of the affairs of the big printery, especially in the matter of purchasing supplies.

The suggestion of Public Printer Stillings regarding a lithograph department in connection with the work of the G. P. O. will in all probability be incorporated in the report.

FIRE IN ELBERSON FLATS.

Three hundred dollars' damage was occasioned by fire in the apartment of the Elberson Flats, Eleventh street and Columbia road, yesterday afternoon. It is said a plumber who was looking for a leak in a gas pipe got the match too close to the break and an explosion followed.

Times Want Ads Bring Results.

SERGEANT DOYLE NOW LIEUTENANT

Gets Police Vacancy on His Merits.

YOUNGEST EVER APPOINTED

Has Been on Force Less Than Fifteen Years, But Has Earned His Promotion.

Sergeant R. E. Doyle, of the Third police precinct, will be made a Lieutenant to succeed the late Lieutenant Moore. This recommendation was made today by Major Sylvester to the Commission-

Several years ago Major Sylvester inaugurated the system of appointing young men instead of veterans of the police department to fill a lieutenantcy. He has adhered to this in the case of the man whose appointment was decided upon today.

Youngest Lieutenant.

The new lieutenant is the youngest ever advanced to that rank in the history of the Police Department. He was born on February 24, 1871, and at the age of twenty was appointed a station keeper in the Ninth precinct. On April 1, 1892, he was made a private of the first class.

Two weeks after donning the uniform his name was mentioned to the Commissioners because of his coolness and bravery in the line of duty. On October 1, 1899, he was promoted to class 2, in which capacity he received \$9 a month. When the annual shake-up came in July, 1901, he was made sergeant and was transferred from the First precinct to the Eighth. Several years ago he went to the Third precinct, where he has since performed duty.

Is Fine Looker.

Sergeant Doyle is one of the most manly looking and popular men on the force and has a host of friends, all of whom were delighted to hear of his appointment. He will not have served fifteen years in the department until July 1.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S GRAVE ILLNESS DENIED

Secretary Says He Is in His Offices Daily, and Has Authorized Statement That Health Is Good.

PARIS, March 22.—At the offices of the Raffinier Freres, the French branch of the Standard Oil Company, William Rockefeller's secretary made a statement today formally denying the reports of Mr. Rockefeller's serious illness. He added:

"Mr. Rockefeller is well and in the offices daily. However, he dislikes publicity and therefore is unwilling to make a personal statement, but has authorized our denial of the reports as to his health being bad."

GOMPERS DECLARES LABOR WILL ENTER POLITICAL FIELD

Says People Will Give Workmen a Fair Hearing.

PRESIDENT WON'T BUDGE

Abrogation of Eight-Hour Law in Panama May Cause Crisis.

That the American Federation of Labor intends to become a factor in politics unless more serious heed is paid by Congress to what the organization believes to be the grievances of labor, was made clear this afternoon by Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Gompers said to a Times reporter that the concluding paragraph in the address presented yesterday to the President and to Congress meant exactly what it said. That is, if Congress fails to remedy the grievances, the organization will appeal direct to the people.

Will Enter Politics.

In other words, he said, the Federation of Labor will enter the field of politics and urge organized labor to elect men of their own choosing, and thus have a personal voice in the Government.

The paragraph to which Mr. Gompers referred is as follows: "Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens."

Mr. Gompers said he had a high regard for the officials visited yesterday and the reception accorded the executive council and the representatives of the labor unions was most pleasant, but neither the Speaker nor the President, according to Mr. Gompers, said anything that could be accepted as a compliance with the desires of labor as expressed in the petition presented by the executive council.

Mr. Gompers said the meeting of yesterday had all been arranged by correspondence and that the appointment with Speaker Cannon and the President, as reported, was not by telephone, as reported. He said that arguments against the deficiency bill, which contained the amendment abrogating the eight-hour law, was published in the March number of the official organ of the A. F. L. and a copy of the argument was sent to the President before the bill was introduced. The letters and telegrams sent the President before the bill were arguments of labor against approving the measure, said President Gompers.

Formulating Bill of Particulars.

Part of the session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor today was devoted to an informal discussion of the events of yesterday afternoon, when Speaker Cannon and President Roosevelt expressed their sentiments in extemporaneous addresses in reply to the ultimatum presented by President Gompers and the federation presidents in relation to the alleged remissness of the Government in granting the demands of organized labor.

Thus far the questions involved have not been altogether cleared up, and further discussion and conferences may be required to lead to a full understanding. President Roosevelt asked the delegation for a bill of particulars relating to alleged violations of the eight-hour law, and President Gompers will head a committee of three which will formulate a report on that subject, and which will give details in accordance with his wishes. President Roosevelt has promised that the charges shall be investigated without delay.

The protest yesterday drew replies from President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon, both of whom defended the course of their departments of the Government. The President defended the Gilbert anti-injunction bill, admitted that he had a hand in framing it, and defended broadly the right of injunction. He pointed out that the bill has invoked it against combinations of capital, though never against combinations of labor; but he added that he would certainly employ it against labor as against capital if conditions demanded.

Labor Conditions in Panama.

The President defended the abrogation of the eight-hour law in the Canal Zone, and likewise explained and defended his policy toward Chinese immigration, saying he would do all possible to enable upper-class Chinese to come here for business and intellectual purposes, but would at the same time enforce as well as possible the law against coolies coming in. He insisted that there ought to be a better general code of immigration laws to make possible some discrimination, at our ports, between the desirable and undesirable classes of immigrants.

President Gompers will not admit the correctness of President Roosevelt's position in his opposition to a number of the demands contained in the memorial presented. The subcommittee of three will present further arguments particularly on the application of the eight-hour law to the isthmus of Panama. Upon this question, however, the President is not inclined to yield an inch, not even on the covert threat contained in that feature of the memorial which promises that labor will, if not heeded "appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow-citizens."

Members of the House of Representatives, however, view this declaration to give more serious heed to the complaints contained in the memorial, which are directed more specifically against House committees. It is expected that the Labor Committee, at its next session, will give serious consideration to the memorial in question.

Washington-Roanoke Sleeping Car Line

Effective with first car from Washington March 24, Southern Rwy. announces inauguration above Pullman, drawing-room, sleeping car line via Lynchburg. Leave Washington 10:00 p. m. daily.—Adv.